

**The Times-Dispatch**  
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.  
Business Office: 516 E. Main Street  
South Richmond: 1023 Hull Street  
Petersburg Bureau: 109 N. Sycamore Street  
Lynchburg Bureau: 215 Eighth Street  
BY MAIL One Six Three One  
POSTAGE PAID Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.  
Daily with Sunday: \$6.00 12.00 15.00  
Daily without Sunday: 4.00 1.00 1.00  
Sunday edition only: 2.00 1.00 1.00  
Weekly (Wednesday): 1.00 1.00 1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—  
One Week  
Daily with Sunday: 15 cents  
Daily without Sunday: 10 cents  
Sunday only: 5 cents

Entered January 7, 1906, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 2, 1879.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1911.

**THE ELUSIVE LITTLE PEA.**

Stories are told every now and then about how countrymen who have gone to Greater New York have been much impressed with the "friends" who have heard of them before they left their homes and who because they were of so much consequence back in the country could not do enough for them to make their visit to the Metropolis an occasion never to be forgotten. It is an old trick, but it is a good trick and rarely fails to find some sucker.

The game is to tell under the name of the little thimble the innocent-looking little pea has been placed, and with that confidence which is characteristic of so many of the people from the provinces the visitor is willing to trust his eyes if all else should fail. But out in the growing West there are also little games and shrewd players, and some of them have gone into politics, notably among them the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, the Hon. Robert M. La Follette, who is playing for the Presidential nomination, and has been working the Democrats in the Senate to a turn. As, for example, the other day when he got them all to vote for his bill to revise the woolen schedule in the Payne tariff bill, rather than to hold fast to the Underwood bill which has passed the House and has the approval of the Democratic caucus, and after they had failed to carry through the Underwood proposition they went over to La Follette. It was a clever play by one of the most persistent and clever players that has appeared in politics for a long time. We are told, however, in a dispatch from Washington, that the Democrats in the House are not disposed to have the wool pulled over their eyes so successfully as the Democrats in the Senate, and that they will insist that La Follette shall come to them rather than that they shall go to him. The Democrats in the House are right about it. It would be a mistake for them to hook up with La Follette, to surrender a free trade, or revenue-producing measure, for the one evolved from La Follette's inner consciousness and conceived without any accurate knowledge, a log-rolling measure pure and simple. If they cannot pass their own bill they should not take his.

We do not know what the President would do about it if either the Underwood bill or the La Follette bill should pass. Probably he would veto either or both of them, although we think it far more likely that he would think about the Underwood bill when he would smash the La Follette measure without mercy; but, however that might be, as a general proposition we would say that we should make the President responsible for his course in the matter and not afford him the opportunity of helping himself or his party by making the good excuse he could offer for the disapproval of the La Follette bill. We think he should give his approval to the Underwood measure. It has been well thought out, it is in the line of the President's own thought that the wool schedule in the present tariff law is not well constructed and should be revised; but, again, we would venture to say that we should rather lose with the President than to win a worthless victory with La Follette, for we believe that the President will play the game straight.

**THE JUDGE AND THE STENOGRAPHER.**

The annual address before the Colorado Bar Association at its recent session was delivered by Frederick N. Judson, of the St. Louis bar. It contained a suggestive and admirable passage on the effect of the multiplication of printed decisions on the administration of justice. Mr. Judson believes it to be a hindrance and not a help. He says:

"Not has the influence of stenographers been an unmitigated good. Judges say they have no time to condemn, and are compelled to give the profession the results of their unprepared dictations. If we encounter these conditions in this generation, what may we expect in the next?"

The deterioration in the quality of written decisions concurrently with the introduction of methods taking the drudgery out of the process of their manufacture, as so well put by Mr. Judson, is an apt illustration of the universal fact that vital processes suffer by hurry and ought, therefore, to go slowly. Creation signifies growth, and it is growth which we need in the law, not unproductive speed. Feverish haste is not creative.

The judge of the old school wrote carefully and laboriously, at his leisure, with a pencil upon a pad of paper. Even then he seemed hampered. When the court stenographer was introduced, it was clear that an advance had been made. Thought and speech move faster than the pencil; two decisions appear now with less labor than that formerly expended on one.

but facility has been secured at the expense of quality. The judge who wrote slowly was terse, concise. He was brief, because it diminished the drudgery of writing. He economized the time of the parties to the action as well as of the decision-rendering public. In the pencil and pad days the greatest decisions of American jurisprudence were handed down; we cannot judge of the present nor of the immediate past, but is there much to justify the prediction that the same thing may in time be said of the decisions of to-day?

The St. Louis Republic puts the case well: "The modern judge—there are certain highly honorable exceptions—but they are all too few—produces rapidly third-rate machine-made legal literature—debris to litter the sandbars, instead of tributary streams to deepen the channel. Facility has bred cheapness. A return to the old pad and pencil days is to be desired."

There are many causes for the present condition, which somewhat justify the bench. The constant cry for speed, more speed, and less delay in the law's processes possibly influences judges. Many believe that in fullness there is little chance of misunderstanding. No judge, however, is a hero to the maker of case books, who has as his chief aim the body of a chief justice's decision as not. That is one economy secured in the preliminary study of law by the case-book method—one does not have to founder for hours in a sea of superfluity.

**QUARRELING ABOUT MOROCCO.**

About five years ago there was a conference at Algiers, at which Great Britain, France and Spain, with Russia and the United States on the side, considered the plan of dividing Morocco among them so that the interest of each would be the interest of all. An agreement was reached, which will expire on the 31st of next December, by its own terms. This agreement was to the effect that the independence of Morocco should be maintained, that the political and commercial relations of all the conference powers should be preserved, that a native police force, offered by Spain and drilled by a Swiss, should be organized and maintained, and that the bank should be established, and to these ends the good faith of the conferees was pledged. The conditions were not satisfactory to Germany, which has been in rather an ugly humor ever since the Algiers treaty was made, as Germany has some very important interests in that part of the world, and does not wish to be shared out when any outlying territory is to be partitioned. Hence, the present strained situation between France and Great Britain on the one hand and Germany on the other.

Not long ago Germany sent a warship, the "Panther"—not a very large ship, it is true, about the size of one of the Main Street cars in Richmond; but a warship, just the same, and a ship carrying the flag of Germany, which makes a great deal of difference when it comes to a mere question of size. The "Panther" sailed into the port of Agadir, and then the diplomatists began to take notice, and a number of "conversations" have been held between France and Great Britain and Germany about what it all means, and there has been much unrest in financial circles and much speculation as to how it will turn out.

The reports have been rather favorable to a peaceful outcome during the last few days, and it is hoped for the sake of humanity and the peace of the world that there will be an amicable adjustment of the differences among the nations. Morocco is not worth fighting for, really; it is a poor country, the last stand of Mohammedanism; we are told by Sydney Brooks; but it has a bearing on other richer spoils in other parts of Africa, and it is the spoils that the civilized countries are after. It would seem that Germany has at least put itself in position of being invited to the next conference on the Moroccan situation, and Germany, it would appear to a man at this distance, is entitled to some consideration in the circumstances. The present arrangement, as we have noted, will expire with the present year, and then it looks as if Morocco will have to go. That Germany will insist upon a fair slice of the country may be assumed without any definite knowledge on the subject, because that is Germany's way.

In the meantime, we would call the attention of the Powers to the unhappy conditions in Turkey and Russia, where hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have been put to death with outrageous cruelty, and so far not one of these powers, now ready to go to war for the extension of their territory and the protection of their commerce, has raised its voice against these crimes against humanity. They are willing to fight over the Moroccan bone, to beat down a little country and divide it among themselves; but they are not willing even to have a "conversation" with Russia and Turkey on the bigger question of saving human life.

**NOTHING IN COMMON.**

We disagree entirely with the statement of the Indianapolis News that "there is much in common between them—the Democrats and the Insurgents in the Senate. We think far better of the Democrats than that, and the further statement of the News that the Democrats have 'proved' that they are sincerely desirous of getting some tariff legislation through, that they are not trying merely to make political capital," shows that there is no ground for the belief that there is anything between them and the Insurgents. These Insurgents have been in politics for a long time; they have never in all their influential connection with the Republican party ever sought, until they could find a place

where they thought they could play personal politics with personal advantage, to remove any of the burdens of the tariff from any of the people of the country. They are playing politics now for their own purposes, and they deserve no aid or comfort from the Democrats, whom they are trying to work for their own benefit.

**THE HIGH COST OF SELLING.**

E. F. Yoakum, the aggressive railway magnate, offers a suggestion which will cause much interesting comment all over the country. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, directed attention not long ago to a little calculation that on the average a farmer gets only 16 cents for what the consumer pays \$1. Last year's crops were estimated at \$9,000,000,000. Assuming that the farmers kept \$3,600,000,000 worth of their produce for home consumption, Mr. Yoakum figures that the consumers paid \$13,000,000,000 for the remaining \$5,400,000,000, so that the cost of selling their produce was \$7,000,000,000. The cost of selling, of course, includes the cost of transportation. There is, however, no general complaint as to railway rates. One item of expense of marketing farm produce was rightly named by Mr. Yoakum as the cost of hauling over muddy roads—the mud tax.

Mr. Yoakum's suggestion is that the government should create a bureau to draw producers and consumers closer together. He gives Denmark as an example. There co-operation has increased the value of butter and eggs exports from \$12,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Whatever may come of this suggestion, one thing is plain: the middleman is getting too much.

**LYING UP.**

Four Southern States are preparing to abolish the fee system. Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee are tired of this unnecessary and unjustifiable burden. It is only a question of a few years until all of them will be better off by the absence of this barbaric system of compensating public officers.

In Virginia, public sentiment is thoroughly aroused over this form of legalized graft as is shown by the continued and frequent utterances of the press of the Old Dominion and by the fact that various organizations are taking a firm stand against the system. Two large and influential bodies having in the last fortnight come out strongly against this outrageous evil. Moreover, a number of candidates for the General Assembly have taken a firm stand on this question and the list of those who are doing so grows constantly. That the next General Assembly will consider the matter and take definite action on it is a foregone conclusion.

In Tennessee, county officers are receiving excessive emoluments and the Volunteer State is preparing to change them to figures that are just and reasonable. Public sentiment in Tennessee against the fee system is wholly intolerant of excuse or attempted justification.

In Alabama, it is only a question of waiting for the next general election to abolish fees in those counties where they are excessive. The principle of local option obtains in Alabama as to fees, and it will be invoked quite generally at the next election.

In Georgia, the present Legislature, now in session, is getting ready to undo the fee system in that State. A bill, as we have heretofore pointed out, has been offered and passed to third reading, which provides that the highest salary of any county officer shall not exceed \$5,000 the year. Within that amount clerks, solicitors, sheriffs, tax collectors and treasurers may draw \$100 each a year for every 1,000 of population up to 15,000; \$80 to the 1,000 population for the second 15,000; \$50 for the third; \$40 for the fourth; \$30 for the fifth; \$20 for the sixth, and \$5 for each thousand in the seventh 15,000 of population. The author of the bill estimates that if it be made a law it will save Georgia \$2,500,000 annually. There is a local option feature to the bill giving each county the right to determine by popular vote whether or not the law shall apply to that county.

The fee system, as at present administered, is rotten to the core, and it must go. It takes too much money out of the pockets of the people; it denies justice to the poor man; it gives undue power to the county officer; it perpetuates the court-house ring; it is unfair because it treats the officer in a poor county inequitably and pays others four or five times as much for the same work as it pays him; it fosters secrecy in public office and laughs at publicity. The fee system is undemocratic and opposed to government by the people and for the people. It ought to go and it will go.

**HYDROPHOBIA IN JAPAN.**

There has been an epidemic of hydrophobia, so to say, in Tokyo, Japan, since the beginning of the present year, and the police of that place are keeping a close watch on the situation and trying to prevent further suffering from this cause. Since last January 413 persons have been bitten by house dogs, while only 28 have been bitten by street dogs. E. Kamine of the "Metropolitan Police," issued the 31st of May, in the "41th Year of Meiji," a circular to all householders in Tokyo warning them as to the danger from hydrophobia, and how to protect themselves from the dogs and from the infection from those who have been bitten. The following is an interesting extract from the official circular: "If any one is bitten by them, the

disease will immediately infect that person, and they will become seriously ill. The owner of a dog, therefore, must be muzzled or led by a rope, except those which are tied up or confined to the house or enclosed within the railing, according to the Order of the Metropolitan Police, No. 11, April, Meiji 42nd, and must never be touched by another dog."

The precaution is wise; if more men were muzzled or tied up it would be better for the dogs and better for the community generally, perhaps. Yet, it must be said that hydrophobia is a fearful thing, and that every precaution should be taken to prevent it. One of the best and surest ways is for the people who own dogs and other pet animals to take better care of them, to feed them well, to provide them with water, to keep them out of the streets, to avoid giving them too violent exercise in this hydrophobia weather we are now having. The dogs and cats can't go off to the mountains and the seashore, but are kept in town, where they often receive little attention. If men were treated as they are treated, men would have hydrophobia, too, or something worse, if, indeed, there can be anything worse.

**A CITY'S CIVIC DECALOGUE.**

New Britain, Connecticut, does not hold to the opinion that a city beautiful is one composed of skyscrapers, immense public parks, boulevards and monuments.

The residents of New Britain have gotten the idea into their heads "that a city beautiful must first be a city clean." In New Britain they had a general cleaning day, giving the backyards, vacant lots, neglected alleys and side streets a thorough scouring. This made the city look almost new. Having tried the cure, a preventive for future reference was formulated in the shape of the "ten commandments of a spotless town," which are:

1. Don't throw anything on the sidewalk or street. Find a rubbish can.
2. Don't tear up paper and scatter it anywhere.
3. Don't let any piles of ashes or rubbish stay in your backyard.
4. Don't mix ashes and garbage in the same can. Pigs don't like to eat old coal or clinkers.
5. Don't fill the ash tin or garbage can too full.
6. Don't chalk the sidewalk, fences, buildings or pavements.
7. Don't deface park benches, school furniture or any public property.
8. Don't forget that horses love banana skins. A banana skin isn't dangerous if it is inside a horse's stomach.
9. Don't do anything that will bring disgrace to the city where you live.
10. Don't expect your city to become clean and perfect all at once. It will become an ideal city only when everybody does something every day to help make things better.

These are rules which fit any town, village or city that can be named, no matter where it is.

**CUTTING PRICES.**

If the cost of living will not descend unaided, there are those who will assist it to come down. The people of Des Moines are among those who have taken hold and as their first united effort was fruitful of good results they will probably keep a tight grasp on the money menace.

When their minds were fully made up that there should be better buyers' prices than prevailed in Des Moines these people went to the city authorities and got permission to open a public market. They not only secured permission, but a site, namely, the front yard of the City Hall. There they cut down the high cost of living, and when the invited vendors of vegetable and farm produce had arrived prices were cut an average of 66 per cent. The market has been made permanent.

**LIMITED DIVORCES.**

A woman in Kenosha, Illinois, a farmer's wife, has made due application to the county court for a decree of separation from her husband. She does not petition for a complete and permanent separation, but a limited one, say, six months or a year, at the end of which period they may resume their conjugal relations if they desire.

Her request is based on the idea that separation will be good for both of them. Some time ago they separated and stayed apart, but finally he came knocking around and proposed that they live together again. They did. They were happy for some time, but once more the husband's wearied of the life matrimonial, and now they are living half mad at each other. The wife wishes this stopped.

She feels sure that when he gets away from her he will miss her, and will wish to return to her and enjoy the double yoke again. Many a husband, now granting around, would want to come back if he could have the temporary experience of being "freed." He would appreciate his wife much more if he were temporarily separated from her. It isn't a bad idea to put some of these fellows through the experiment.

**MAKING UGLY WOMEN BEAUTIFUL.**

"Within another twelve months the development of dentistry, as indicated by its development in the past year, will make beauty possible to nearly every young woman." Such is the good news brought from Cleveland, where the National Association of Dentists is now in session. It was demonstrated at the Thursday session of this body that an unattractive profile may be made almost ideally regular by the drawing of a tooth or two or the nudging over of other teeth. A grimace-like display of teeth may be changed into a dazzling, winning smile. This is a new recognition of the fact that beauty depends largely upon expression, and that expression depends on that part of the face around the mouth known as the dental area. The most unattractive expressions and ugly faces are made so by

an unsuitable arrangement of the teeth.

Dr. H. T. R. Collins, of Connecticut, is an expert in this line. He says:

"I am not exaggerating when I say that within a year dentists have made more women beautiful than have all the hair dressers, dressmakers and beauty doctors combined. The practice of this branch of dentistry, known as orthodontia, makes possible an almost complete correction of the lines of the face. The discoveries in oral hygiene are that most disturbances of the health which result in bad complexion may be traced to an unhealthy mouth, and that by following the rules of oral hygiene a beautiful complexion may be added to a beautiful profile."

Dr. Frederick B. Noyes, of Chicago, at one session of the convention, showed stereotyped portraits of young women who had been beautified by orthodontia. His explanation is that in such a mixed race as Americans many individuals are born with teeth and jaw bones which do not match. An individual often inherits teeth too large for the bones.

The science of dentistry is making remarkable strides, and if all the laws of oral hygiene were obeyed we should be a better, a healthier and a better-looking people. Indeed, at the present rate of advance in dental science, the wildest claims of achievement of the so-called dentists who ignore professional ethics will be realized in truth by those who have stuck to the truthful path.

Frank P. Glass has changed his residence from Montgomery to Birmingham, so that he can be near the flashing of the guns of the Birmingham News, which he bought after the death of Rufus Rhodes. He will still spend half his time in Montgomery, however, to look after the Montgomery Advertiser, of which he is also part owner. His only change, apparently, in his status is that hereafter he will have his washing done in Birmingham and will sleep part of his time in the great iron and coal city. But he should have been quiet about it, as the missionary who preached at him in Montgomery several months ago will now doubtless follow him to Birmingham.

**What is the hottest job in town?**

The New Haven Register has been asking that question and has found a lot of likely candidates. Here are some of them:

- The fireman in a brewery.
- The furnace tender in a block.
- The baker.
- The cook.
- The coal man.
- The ice man.
- The section hand on a railroad.
- The tinner.
- The laundry worker.
- The molder.
- The waiter in a quick-lunch restaurant.

The traffic squad officer.

The newspaper stereotyper.

The person who does nothing.

Another equally hot job is that of walking under a burning sun two or three miles in a full dress uniform that was meant for use on a North Pole expedition.

Couldn't the ice-makers put a little less ammonia in the ice they make for drinking purposes, and oblige a long-suffering public? Ammonia is a fine thing in its place, but a great many people do not like the way it tastes.

Mayor Richardson has given no sign yet, we believe, that he intends to do anything for the protection of the trees in this town. He is probably thinking about it and—the trees are dying.

We are informed upon fairly good authority that Editor Waring, of the Evening Post, calls the man who runs his automobile the "Shover," which shows his philosophic turn of mind, the make of the machine and the condition of the roads often compelling the driver to push the thing along. Things will change after the next election for Vice-President.

A Kansas City church is going to try the commission form of government. The deacons will be called commissioners. Better church government is sought.

**Voice of the People**

**Sheriff Kemp Protests.**  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—In your issue of Sunday, July 30, there appeared an account of the Beattie murder case, in which the officers connected with Henrico jail are severely criticized for allowing a woman to see Beulah Binford on Saturday last. As the sheriff of Henrico county, I cannot allow such criticisms to pass unnoted. In the first place, I have two men of the highest standing in charge of the jail—Mr. J. B. Byrne and Mr. C. Garnett, in whom I have the highest confidence, and who have always endeavored to carry out the rules of the prison.

The woman, who represented herself to be the sister of Beulah Binford (so I understand her to say), was ushered into the cell of the Binford woman by myself. Mr. Garnett being at the time in another part of the jail, I remained until Mr. Garnett came in. She remained about thirty minutes, was never left alone, and not one word bearing on the case was discussed between the two women.

And now, as to the laxity in the management of the jail, I deny most emphatically and pronounce any insinuation as such false. If you convey a message of complaint to me, I am careless. I have always endeavored to show the greatest courtesy to all reporters of all the papers, without any partiality to any one paper, and I am surprised that such an article should have appeared in your valuable and far-sighted paper. With best respects, I am, Yours truly, H. KEMP, Sheriff Henrico county.

**Daily Queries and Answers**

**Election of United States Senators.**  
Why are United States Senators elected by the Legislatures of the different States instead of a general election?  
It was believed by the constitutional convention that the upper house of Congress should be made up of those men of great experience, intellectual ability and lofty attainments, and who would be free from the local or sectional obligations that would be likely to rest on the members of Congress from specified districts.

**Photograph.**  
Who took the first photograph of a person, and what kind of a camera was used?  
John W. Draper, of New York, and the first picture he took was that of his daughter, Dorothy. His camera was a clear box and the lens an ordinary spectacle lens.

**Navy Payroll.**  
What is the pay of midshipman, ensign and lieutenant in the United States Navy?  
Midshipman, \$600 a year at the Naval Academy, \$1,000 after graduation; ensign, \$1,700; lieutenant, junior grade, \$2,000, and lieutenant, \$2,400.

**FREED FROM STIGMA OF COUNTERFEITING**

**BY LA MARQUE DE PONTONY.**  
TWO weeks after his legal renunciation of the historic titles of Duke of Gandia, of Duke of Beaufort, and of Marquis of Javalquente, Don Louis Bessieres, former member of the Spanish Cortes, has been laid to rest as a bourgeois, free, however, from the stain of the crime of counterfeiting, with which he had been charged by his wife's relatives, and which had the effect of keeping him, while still a duke, in a state of judicially established innocence.

He owed his dual title to the fact that he had married the only daughter and heiress of the sixteenth Duke of Gandia, a title originally created in favor of the ill-fated brother of Lucrecia Borgia, this first Duke of Gandia, wife of the present Duke of Gandia is lineally descended from having been murdered by his brother, Caesar Borgia. In Spain, women who have titles in their own right, convey them to their husbands, by marriage, and in this way Louis Bessieres became through his wife Duke of Gandia and of Beaufort.

Although their union was a love match, they soon quarreled, and her relatives, who had resented her marriage, joined in his persecution, which resulted two years ago in his confinement to a lunatic asylum, followed by the purpose of incriminating him in charges of counterfeiting. When cleared of these, his wife, the Duchess of Gandia, was compelled by the pressure of public opinion to the form of a solemn renunciation of \$20,000 a year upon the understanding that he would give up her name and titles, which he had obtained through marrying her. Her father was the thirteenth Duke of Orleans, a title now borne by his nephew, Don Marione Telez Giron.

Lord Allendale, who has just been transformed by King George from a baron into a viscount, is captain of Yeomen of the Guard, and has an American sister-in-law, in the person of Hubert, member of the younger brother, Eastbourne, Mrs. Hubert Beaumont being Eliza Mercedes, eldest daughter of Michael P. Grace, of New York. Lord Allendale and his brother Hubert, who are very rich, being at the head of the mining industry in Durhamshire, and sons of the late Lord Allendale's first wife, a sister of the Marquis of Clanricarde. She was one of the most popular figures in London society, and a remarkably beautiful woman. Indeed, when old Shah Nasr, of Persia, visited England, away back in the seventeenth century, so much smitten by her charms that he offered her husband and her family \$500,000 if he might take her away with him to Teheran. After her death, the late Lord Allendale married the wife of a friend, the late Lord George Pomeroy of Exeter, who was in command of the British troops on the occasion of their disastrous defeat by the Boers on Majuba Hill, in the first Boer War, some thirty years ago. The present Lord Allendale was formerly in the army, represented the Hexham division of Northumberland in Parliament, was vice-chamberlain to King Edward, and is married to a sister of the Marquis of Londonderry. Bretton Park, his place near Wakefield, has been in the family since the early part of the eighteenth century.

Among the many stories related by the death at Sandown the other day of the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, there is one which I have seen nowhere mentioned, which few people know, and yet which sheds light on the character of the duchess. One afternoon a friend called upon her, and announced to her that her husband, Lord Devonshire, had been caught cheating at cards on the previous evening. The duchess stopped her visitor short, exclaiming, "Wait till I write down a name, which she proceeded to do, concealing it with her hand. "Now," she exclaimed, "tell me what it was." "George Russell," was the reply. "I knew it," remarked the duchess, and showed her visitor Russell's name, inscribed on the piece of paper. Then she proceeded to explain that during the last stay of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, as Prince and Princess of Wales, at Kimbolton Castle, she had seen George Russell playing unfairly. Instead of making a fuss or exposing him, she merely engineered matters so that on one pretext or another he was prevented from playing again whilst at Kimbolton, and he left without ever suspecting that he had been discovered by his hostess. He was a son-in-law of the sixth Duke of Roxburghe, and a great-grandson of the fourth Duke of Bedford, and of the fifth Duke of Argyll; also had been private secretary to the Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) and secretary of the government Department of Public Works. The duchess's conduct in this matter presents a striking contrast to that of the Arthur Wilsons, of Tranby Croft, who, when they believed they had caught one of their guests playing unfairly, denounced him, involving the late King, who was a member of their house party, in the famous bacarat scandal. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

**Women**

It's a wise woman who puts a little money in the savings bank regularly. No woman can tell when she'll need money pretty badly. The National State and City Bank has many women among its depositors. Why not prove your thrift and wisdom by becoming one of them?

**National State and City Bank,**  
Richmond, Virginia

Wm. H. Palmer, Pres. Wm. M. Hill, Vice-Pres.  
John S. Ellett, Vice-Pres. J. W. Sinton, Vice-Pres.  
Julien H. Hill, Cashier.